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FIFTY-THIRD YEAR

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1902, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 17

Reciprocity And the Tariff.

Gov. Cummins of Iowa Discusses Subject at Length - There Is Nothing Sacred in Tariff Schedules-Sentiment of the Country in Favor of Some Revision-If None is Had Worse May Follow.

Detroit, Dec. 10.4"We are here for among the special representatives of profit; to get thoroughly groused over this question of reciprocity so that we can go home and do some effective work to bring about the reciprocal relations that we want," said N. C. Staver of Chicago, as he took charge of the national reciprocity convention in the Hotel Cadillac today after it had been called to order. There were present nearly 100 delegates from the northern tier of states and several from Canada when F. D. Smith, of Detroit, president of the Detroit chamber of commerce, called the convention to order. He said:

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER. as president of the Detroit chamber of By an actual report from the various members of our association, we find that there is not a dissenting voice, not a discordant note, but an absolutely unanimous and hearty interest in the subject of reciprocity. "Reciprocity means something; it appeals to citizens of all classes, but es-

pecially to the business men and commercial organizations of our country. The merchants and manufacturers of this city feel that we should have the privilege of placing in the hands of our hors the goods we have to sell to as great advantage as possible, not having in mind to cripple their industry, but to promote by a fair treaty an in-terchange of commodities which will be

a benefit to all."
Mayor W. C. Maybury then welcomed the delegates to the city. GOV. CUMMINS' ADDRESS. Gov. Cummins of Iowa spoke of "Re-ciprocity and the Tariff." He said in

There is a spirit abroad in some quarters which condemns a reciprocal treaty without regard to the advantage it tenders, if it be found that any home industry however, insignificant, industry, however, insignificant, may be injuriously affected by it. this spirit is to continue and to prevail, eciprocity may as well be at once sandoned and the country left to choose between the unalterable schedule of the highest possible protective is; frand the disastrous consequences of absolute free trade.

"Little or nothing can be accom-pished until we are willing to approach tariff schedules in precisely the same spirit that we approach any other subjet of legislation. So long as the con-tolling minds of Congress insist that the welfare of the country demands that the tariff be let alone, there is no hope for practical or substantial reci-

CHANGING TARIFF SCHEDULES. "There are many ardent advocates for reprocity who believe that tariff shedules should be changed only through reciprocity treaties. I am not se of them. It seems to me manifest hat a prerequisite to any material of important reciprocal tariff is a willingsuired, our exclusive tariff to the condi-Reciprocity tions of the times. tever win its way until we are willing to treat the tariff rationally instead of hysterically, and the first step in the process is to be willing to make such thanges as from time to time may be becessary to bring tariff schedules into harmony with the principle which vindicates their existence.

SOME CHANGES DEMANDED.

"I believe some changes are demanded now without respect to a modificatry upon our exports. I am unalterably oposed to readjustment for light or Changes should not be made unless it is clear that duties ules, like all other laws, are to be made unmade and remade according to the public needs, and we are not to be warned off by the cry that we are on holy ground and that the sacred vestments of the priests are not to be touched by profane hands.

INDEFENSIBLE DUTIES.

"There are duties, notably in the iron and steel schedule, although not confined to it, which are absolutely indefensible, which no man will ever attempt to defend, and which are as much at war with the real object of protection as free trade itself. T American manufacture will occupy the whole American market, pay the high-est American wages and be rewarded with an ample American profit, and therefor they ought to be reduced—not years hence, but now. There are ma-terials which our experience has shown us should be admitted free, simply be cause they would give our people more work to do in preparing them for their ultimate uses, and it should be done, not a year hence, but now.

TO CHANGE ANY SCHEDULE.

"It is said that in order to change any schedule or any part of any schedule, the whole tariff must be taken up and revised, the work of years discarded, and a new law substituted. I deny the proposition. It is unworthy thelter of two divisions in the army of expectate something which the know sould be condemned under impartial investigation; and, second, the timid souls who would rather not vote at all than vote right or wrong. I, for one, have stood too long and too often before the people of my country, defending the principle of protection, to admit that the schedules which carry it into execution are the results of a miserable and contemptible barter and exchange

Lashed to a Wrecked Schooner.

Atlantic City, N. J., Dec. 10.—The wreck of a schooner with men lashed to the rigging, can be seen off this city.

The life savers have gone out to the

The wrecked vessel is thought to be

the two masted schooner James W. Lee of Bridgeton, N. J. She carries a new of six men. The life savers have not yet reached her.

industrial interests.

SHOULD BE NO FEAR. "Why should we not approach the consideration of a change in the tariff schedules in precisely the same spirit that controls us as we approach all other modifications in existing statutes? Why should we banish forever this apparition of imaginary danger, perpet-ually invoked to paralyze the mind of inquiry when it turns toward tariff du-ties? Our motto should be care in everything, fear in nothing.

FUNDAMENTAL TRUTHS SLAN-

"It is a slander upon the fundamen-tal truths of the world to say that the prosperity of the people ever has been or ever can be impaired by doing what is right and just and fair. What evidence is there to sustain the assertion that a correction of the grossly excessive duties would hasten the day of extreme commercial activity to a close? extreme commercial activity to a close? who want it to be let alone, but who ought not to be let alone, repeated by a coterie of statesmen who have become imbued with the calm philosophy of the citizens of Arkansas who refused to mand his roof in dry weather be to mend his roof in dry weather be-cause it was unnecessary, and did not mend it when it rained, because it was

TIME FOR CHANGE COME.

We, who believe that the time has come in which to make certain changes, are in favor of no modification that will admit, except through fair recipro-city which will increase rather than diminish the work to be done in this country, a single dollar of imported commodities. We do not favor the reduction of any schedule below the point at which the American manufacturer can, if he will, monopolize the whole American market et a fair price. We stand for tariff duties so adjusted th the potential competition from other countries will prevent producers at home from exacting more than a just and reasonable price for what they pro-

MUST APPROVE OR DISAPPROVE. We must either approve or disapprove the doctrine of reciprocity upon the asumption that any treaty or bar-

gain which carries it into effect will be advantageous to both the high con-tracting parties, and that both will receive from it those benefits which it promises. We must assume that any such treaties or bargain will have the effects of admitting to the United States competitive commodities upon better terms than heretofore, and that is to say, upon such terms as will enable the foreign producer to at least fairly compete with the home producer, and therefore it is not only probable but reasonably certain that any such arrangement will result in diminishing the output of the home producers in those things upon which our duty is re-duced or removed. It will help us to look this proposition in the eyes. The time has gone by when we can satisfy ourselves or the people with mellifluous phrases concerning reciprocity. If it is intended to employ the doctrine only in those instances in which we can got something and giving nothing, it is but an idle dream and we might as well eliminate the word from our platform and expunge it from the literature of the political economy. It is possible that the superior sagacity of the American diplomat might occasionalcommit larceny of that character, but if it were consciously done it woul be a stain upon the honor of the American name and when understood would meet the swift and emphatic condemnation of the American citizen.

INEVITABLE CONCLUSIONS.

"The conclusion is inevitable that in "The conclusion is inevitable that in the great majority of cases a reciprocal treaty respecting competitive commodities would interfere and injure some home producer and if that fact be a bar to the operation of the principle, let us at once abandon it. I for one, however, am willing to be counted among the ranks of those who believe that the consequence is not a bar and that great public policies should and that great public policies should not be viewed from so narrow and illiberal a standpoint. The purpose of any such treaty on our part would be to open up a new market or enlarge on already discovered for our products, and if those who are charged with the re-sponsibility of making in our behalf a commercial trade, are of the opinion that, upon the whole, the market thus opened up or enlarged to us will take more of our products, measured by the labor required to produce them, than competition admitted to our shores will obliterate, then we should

WHEN THE PEOPLE ACT.

"Whenever the people take up the subject, Congress will take it up also, and whenever the people shall pass up-on it. Congress will register the decree. The local interetss may prevail when the people are quiescent, but they cannot ride the storm of public agitation and anger. Every student of the subject knows that we can make a treaty with Canada that will give us more work to do in the United States than we now have, and the time will come when adoption of any such treaty will depend not upon the will of any state or any district but upon the centralized, unselfish, righteous will of all the states, with regard for the welfare of all the

PROTECTIVE POLICY. "The protective policy of the United States is impregnable against the assaults of its enemies, and if the citadel falls it will be because its friends sleep while the world is awake; it will be because its friends make its excess ses and perversion so obnoxious that ure the righteousness and the glory of the principle itself."

Heir to a Great Fortune.

Victor, Colo., Dec. 10.-William Parr, who is in charge of timbering at Stratton's Independence mine, has been notifled by cablegram of the death of his uncle, Sir Thomas Pitkin, in England. Parr is one of the nine helrs among whom the estate, valued at \$7,500,000, will be divided.

STILL ANOTHER

Abraham L. Putney Ends His Career With a Bullet.

MIKE WHALEN'S CONDITION.

Unfortunate Man's Chances for Recovery are Very Slight-Besires Operation Performed.

(Special to the "News.") Ogden, Dec. 10.-Abraham L. Putney committed suicide this morning about 10 o'clock by shooting himself in the center of the forehead with a revolver. The shocking affair occurred at the lodging house of Amos Sedring, situated at 2549 Lincoln avenue. The young man arose early this morning, and no particular notice was paid to him until a pistol shot was heard in his room. The landlord immediately went to the young man's room, where a horrible sight met his gaze. The body of his lodger was lying in a pool of blood near the bed and particles of blood and b'ain were scattered about the room. The police were notified, and shortly Chief Browning, Detective Pender and Justice Hall were on the scene. The latter after making an examthorough inquiry into the particulars of the suicide, decided that an inquest would be unnecessary, and turned the body over to Undertakers Larkin & Son., and it will lie at their

morgue until word is received from the relatives of the deceased. Among the effects found on the person of the dead man were two letters, one addressed to
"The United States government and
the Nation." This was such a jumble
of inconsistency and incoherence that of inconsistency and incoherence that it must have emenated from an unbalanced mind, as no sane person would write such matter. The other letter was addressed "David Putney, Weiser, Idaho," and showed the party addressed to be a brother of the writer. It contained a draft in favor of David Putney for \$105. The sum of \$27.10 was found in the pockets of the unfortunate man. the pockets of the unfortunate man. Other effects were letters, clothing and small articles. He was born in 1864 and had been living in Ogden about a year. He was a lather and shingler by trade, and last summer was em-ployed on the Ogden fair buildings. Lately he has been lathing on the nev residence of Mayor Glasmann, Mr. Se dring says the young man was indus-trious, temperate and honest, always meeting his obligations promptly, he can form no other conclusion than that the deed was committed in a fit of temporary insanity. The authorities have telegrapher the brother at Welser, and the body will be held subject to his

The dead man has parents in Idaho, it is understood, but their address is not obtainable.

WHALEN'S CONDITION. Michael Whalen still lies in the hospital in a very precarious condition, and from the matron of that institution it is learned that but slight hopes are entertained for his recovery. The wounded man is very desirous of hav-ing the second operation performed in der to locate the bullet, which is lodged somewhere in the region of the weak that it is doubtful if the physicians will comply with his request.

RELIEF FOR MRS. GRAVES. Senator Kearns Introduces Resolution To Pay Her Six Months' Salary.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Dec. 10.-Senator

Kearns has presented a resolution in the senate to pay to Mrs. Emma J. Graves, mother of George G. Graves, of Salt Lake, late chief clerk of the senate, six months' salary equal to the rate he was receiving at the time of his demise. Senator Kearns expects to return home for the holidays.

The president has sent to the senate the name of Edw. E. Garrett, as receiver of public moneys at Boise and Wm. A. Hogman at Hailey, Idaho. Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald of Ogder shere visiting her daughter, Mrs. Geo.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

Pensions granted: Idaho-Original: John T. Morgan, Boise, \$12; Alexander W. Jarvis, Leesburg, \$12; increase, Joseph A. Crill, Nampa, \$10.
Utah—Original: George F. Labagh, Ogden, \$8.

CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS. Abstract of the condition of the national banke of Utah at the close of business, Nov. 25, as reported by the comptroller of the currency, shows: Average reserve held, 21.46 per cent

against 24.41 per cent Sept. 15.

Loans and discounts, increase, \$460,058. Gold coin decrease, \$231,480. Lawful money decrease, \$189,056. Individual deposits, Dec., \$84,274.

NO DISCHARGE FOR THOMPSON. Senator Kearns called on the secre tary of the navy and asked for the charge of Malcolm Thompson of Provo, who is now stationed at the training school at San Francisco and whose mother is very Ill. The secretary has declined the request as there are now over 600 applications for discharge of men in service made by senators and members, and being a rule of the de-partment, no exception will be made in

KARBAB AGENT RESIGNS. Joel H. Johnson of Kanab, disbursing

agent for Karbab Indians, has resigned and Jas A. Brown of Kanab has been appointed in his place. COAL FOR THE POOR.

Z. C. M. I. Give Its Annual Donations

Of One Hundred Tons. General Supt. T. G. Webbebr of Z. . M. I. this morning notified Bishop Preston to the effect that the annual Christmas donation on behalf of the institution of 100 tons of lump coal for distribution among the deserving poor of Salt Lake, was at the disposal of those having the matter in hand

OCDEN SUICIDE. IDAHO,

"The State

of Tomorrow."

Resources, Attractions and Industries fully featured in the

CHRISTMAS

To be Published Saturday, Dec. 20th, 1902.

SHOOTING BEE AT LUCIN CUT-OFF

There was trouble out on the Lucin

cat-off on Friday when "Johnnie Get Your Gun" was the slogan of the hour. From accounts which reached the United States marshal's office this morning there was a general shooting bee in order in which five men were slightly wounded. No complaints, however, have been sworn out and apparently everybody has been satisfied.

The trouble started near one of the cimps on the east shore of the lake when an Irishman made himself very obnoxious to a number of Greek laborers who thereupon undertook to drive him out of camp. During the progress of the excitement one of the Greeks produced an ancient shot-gun and at a distance of 100 yards blazed away. The bird shot caught the son of Emerald's fair isle in the face, but as the charge was weak and the distance long it only had the effect of warming him up. Drawing two revolvers Pat fired into the rapidly approaching descendants of Socrates and "socked" them in the region of the socks. In other words out of six shots he caught four low down fin the legs and altogether gave a very fancy exhibition of shooting. This quelled the enthusiasm of the leaders who fell back for reinforcements. In the meantime ever, have been sworn out and apparfor reinforcements. In the meantime the whole camp was aroused and all kinds of weapons were produced from the old pin-fire revolver and derringer to the up-to-date Colt's. The men are said to have succeeded in dis arming the Greeks eventually by means of the simple process of shooting around their feet, and peace was re-stored when the Irishman was induced

to leave camp.

Altogether the affair was said to have been a most enjoyable function by all but the Greeks.

ELDER JOHN J. FIFE DEAD. Southern States Missionary a Victim Of a Contagious Disease.

Word has been received at President Joseph F. Smith's office of the death from contagious disease at Atlanta, Ga., on the 8th inst., of Elder John Jacob Fife, aged 21, of Clinton, Davis county, Utah. The message was signed by E. H. Nye, president of the Southern States mission. The young man left Salt Lake Oct. 15, 1901, full of hope an enthusiasm for his work, and was doing well when the disease struck him, and, of course, local interment was imperative. Just what ves the nature of the disease, the message does not state, but full information will be re-

ceived by mail. Elder Fife was the son of John Fife and Phoebe Ann Spracken, and was born at Riverdale, Weber county, Jan. 20, 1882, He was a faithful Latter-day Saint and highly esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances.

HELD UP AND ROBBED. Highwaymen Make Their Appearance On the Northeast Bench.

George Armstrong and a young man named Pace were held up by two bold highwaymen about 11 o'clock last night, at a point near the corner of F and First streets. The boys were returning from the theater and were voicing the they wer confronted by two strangers. At the point of a gun they were threatened with instant death did they not throw skyward their digits, but as they were perfectly willing to do as com-manded, the men rifled their pockets instead of their superstructures, took from Armstrong the sum of \$3 and from Pace the munificent amount of 15 cents. For his poverty the latter was severely reprimanded, and with the admonition to go straight home and be-have themselves like good boys, the holdups disappeared and Pace and Armstrong continued on.

YOUNG GIRL ARRESTED. Lillian Palmer, Connected With Murder Case, Uses Abusive Language.

Lillian Palmer, a girl 15 years of age, was arrested by Officer Sperry this afternoon on the charge of using profane and abusive language to Leo Bowers, a local amateur bicycle rider. According to Bowers, the girl applied epithets to him which would make an old tar blush for shame. Bowers claims the girl became enraged at him be-cause she saw him ou walling with another girl. He refused to have anything to do with her and she pro-to "call him down."

The girl became notorious in Septem-ber on account of her connection with the Eckstein murder case. She was in the saloon at the time of the shoot-ing and witnessed the tragedy. She pleaded not gullty to the charge this afternoon and the case was set for Friday afternoon.

VERDICT IN MEICHAN CASE.

Defendant Found Guilty of Charge Of Embezzlement.

SECOND COUNT, NOT GUILTY

Jury Recommends the Utmost Mercy Decision Reached Late This Afternoon

Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon the jury in the Meighan case brought in a verdict of guilty on the first count (embezzlement) and not guilty on the second count (embezzling money order funds), and a recommendation to the utmost mercy of the court.

Judge Marshall in his charge to the jury dwelt at length upon the evidence that had been presented by both sides. He also dealt with the \$600 check that has figured so prominently in the defense and has mystified counsel for the government and the jury. The court was very explicit regarding this plece of paper and finally left it with the jury to determine whether or not the check drawn upon a bank when defendant had already admitted to the postoffice inspectors that he had an overdraft at the bank constituted an asset. The court concluded by reminding the jur-ors that Meighan was not charged with negligence in his accounts, but with embezziement. Therefore it was the duty of the jury if they found that he had committed embezzlement to bring him in guilty. If they could not find him not guilty.

Several exceptions were taken to the charge by counsel for the defense and it was asked that all documentary evidence pertaining to the case should be sent to the jury room. This was denied by the court on the grounds that only a portion of the figures on the reports had been admitted into evidence the request of counsel for the defense, however, the court gave the figures testified to by Rapp as being the tota's when he took over the money order department on Feb. 15, and later on Feb. 22. On motion of the prosecution the figures furnished by the auditor for the same dates were also furnished jury. These figures were respectively: Rapp's, \$992.96 and \$410.09; auditor's

transcript, \$2,000.70 and \$1,423.37. The jury then left the courtroom at 10:49 and remained in chambers with the exception of the hour they spent at lunch at the Kenyon,

During the major portion of the morning Mrs. Meighan and her little outside while Meighan either talked to friends or played with his daughter. This afternoon all kinds of

vere prevalent regarding the jury, but the concensus of opinion seemed to be that the worst that would happen (from the standpoint of the defense) would be a hung jury.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK STRIKE BY BRIBERY.

Scranton, Dec. 10.-An attempt to break the miners' strike by bribery was told on the witness stand today by John Early, a check weighman, em-ployed at the Gypsy Grove colliery of the Erie company who was the presi-dent of the Gypsy Grove local union. He said he was introduced to a former mine foreman named Michael Grimes, n the Lackawanna hotel in Scranton Early and another miner named O' Hara, the president of the local union, were each offered \$2,500 to get ten men to pass a resolution sending the men from the two locals back to work.

Gold for Buenos Ayres.

New York, Dec. 10.-The local agency of the London and River Plata bank, (limited) will ship \$500,000 gold to Buenos Ayres tomorrow. The transaction is a special one and makes a total of \$2,000,000 shipped by this bank since August last.

Chicago May Wheat.

Chicago, Dec. 10 .- There was exceed ingly active trading in wheat today. The sentiment was bullish and the pening figures on May were 14 to 1/20 higher at 771/4 to 771/4, while December was unchanged to 5c higher at 76 to 765/4, later selling up to 77. May was in urgent demand and sales were made at 77%, but considerable liquidation occurred and there was a reaction to 771/8

Cold Weather in Germany. Berlin, Dec. 10 .- The extremely cold weather prevailing in Germany, in con-

much suffering. Many persons have been frozen to death in the western industrial provinces and also in the north eastern provinces. Italian Minister Suicides. Rome, Dec. 10 .- Signor Polasco, Ital-

ection with the hard times, is causing

ian minister at Sofia, committed suicide at Milan yesterday. He threw himself out of a window of a hotel. The minister had been suffering for som time past from nervous debility.

AFTERNOON STOCKS. All of the Transactions Effected on the Regular Board.

Daly-West opened the ball this afternoon, swinging in with one small sale at a slight decline from this morning's figures.

Lower Mammoth started in somewhat briskly, on a lead which was followed by several deals, each a trifle less than its immediate predecessor, closing at a decline of 214 cents from the opening. California also sold briskly but Martha Washington maintained its supremacy in the number of shares dis-posed of, the prices remaining firm at otetions. The sales entire were as follows:

Daty-West-.0 at 38.00. Ingot-1,000 at 12%: 1.500 at 13; 1.500 at 13%; 1.500 at 13% b 30. Lower Mammoth-100 at 73%; 200 at 73¼; 100 at 73; 100 at 72½; 100 at 72½; 100 at 72; 100 at 71½; 200 at 71½. Mammoth—100 at 1.55; 100 at 1.60 s 30. Sacramento—500 at 27.

Ben Butler—1,000 at 7½.

California—3,000 at 23; 500 at 23½; 500 t 22½; 1,500 at 22½; 1,000 at 22½ s 30; ,000 at 22½ s 50.

Century—100 at 90.

Century-100 at 90. Martha Washington-4,000 at 64; 10. 000 at 61% s 30; 10,000 at 614; 1,477 at 6; 1,000 at 6 s 30. New York—1,000 at 32. Wabash—100 at 65; 100 at 65%

War Clouds On the Horizon

Venezuelan Gunboat Bolivar Seized by British at Port of Spain, Island of Trinidad-Foreign Office Has No Official Information of Arrest of English Citizens-Neither Have the Berlin Authorities-France Interested.

London, Dec. 10 .- The admiralty has | received information of the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboat Bolivar at Port of Spain, island of Trinidad.

MISTORIAN'S OFFICE. Church of Josus Christ of Latter-day Saints

> In the house of commons, Under Foreign Secy. Cranborne said the government had no official information of the seizure by the Venezuelans of 200 British and German subjects, or of the seizure of the Venezuelan warships by the fleets of Great Britain and Ger-

Lord Cranborne added that the British claims which necessitated coercion would fully be disclosed by papers to be laid before the house. They included a demand for compensation for interference with trading vessels, the imprisonment and ill treatment of Britpro-erty. The under secretary asserted that the government would follow

precedent in the enforcement of anaogous claims. Replying to Mr. Brvce. Liberal, Lord Frankorne said the British minister at aracas had been instructed to wait 24 hours after the presentation of the ultimatum and, falling a reply, to procee to La Guayra, where he was to wait another 24 hours on board a British ship. That period expired last night. Unless in the meantime a concession has been received it was necessary for his majesty government to take forci-ble action. The government had no ble action. The government had not been informed that such action had

The attitude of the foreign office here one of relief, the arrest of the British subjects, it is held, indicating provision against ill-treatment and consequent further complications.

BERLIN LACKS INFORMATION.

Berlin, Dec. 10.-The foreign office here, up to noon, had not received any thing from La Guayra since Monday evening, when Charge d'Affaires Von Pitgrim-Baltazzi cabled that he had gone on board the Vineta. The officials here have as confirmation of the an nounced arrest of all the German and British subjects at Caracas and are therefore disposed to discredit the stategirl paced up and down the corridor ment. They say that possibly a few Germans and Englishmen have been ar-rested under some pretext by President Castro, but the foreign office authorities consider it extremely doubtful that he would permit the arrest of all Ger-mans and Britains of Caracas.

FRANCE INTERESTED.

Paris, Dec. 10.-Owing to the gravity of the situation in Venezuela the for-eign office has directed M. Wiener the newly appointed French minister to Venezuela, to start immediately for Caracas without waiting for the arrival here of the Venezuelan minister Gen. Velutini, as at first intended. The foreign office also has selected Count de Peretti de Rooca as the French representative in the arbitration with Venezuela and has ordered him to proceed to Caracas immediately with M. Wiener. The arbitration covers the The arbitration covers the losses sustained by French citizens whose houses were burned and whose plantations were destroyed during the revolution. The sessions of the arbitrators will be held at Caracas. The

French officials probably will depart within two days. On their arrival at Caracas there will be a formal resump-tion of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

BRITISH AND GERMANS AR-RESTED.

Caracas, Dec. 9.—All German and British subjects in Caracas were arrest-HOW REGARDED IN WASHINGTON

Washington, Dec. 9 .- The arrests of the British and German subjects in Caracas today are believed to be in the nature of a retaliation for the ultimatum which has been sent to Venezuela for a settlement of the long-standing claims of Germany and England against her. Incidentally, such action by Vene-zuela will, it is believed, involve this government, as the German and Brit-ish representatives in Venezuela, be-fore leaving Caracas, requested United States Minister Bowen to take charge of their interests in Venezuela.

It is said at the state department to-day that this request would be grant-ed, and the probability is that Mr. Bow-en has taken steps towards that end. Considerable surprise is expressed here over the arrests, as the result will be to add to the serious complications al-ready existing. Owing to the late hour at which the Caracas bulletin was re-ceived, it was impossible to ascertain whether any information had been re-ceived by the state department from Mr. Bowen regarding the arrests. Senor Pulido, the Venezuelan charge d'af-faires, also was inaccessible.

ONLY A PEACEFUL BLOCKADE.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The state department has been advised that a "peaceful blockade" exists at La Guayra, which is the port of Caracas, the capital of Venezuela. The difference between this state and a state of war is not very strongly marked, except in the opportunity afforded by a peaceful blockade to effect a settlement without recourse to actual bloodshed. The situation is regarded here as criti-

Minister Bowen at Caracas has accepted the trust placed upon him to look after the interests of the British and German citizens in Venezuela and this has brought him into condict with President Castro. He has informed the state department that a number of these citizens were arrested yesterday in Caracas. Mr. Bowen at once addressed himself. President Castro to secure their release. He represented that he had been charged with the care of the British and German subjects in Vene-zuela, but President Castro was unwilling at first to recognize his authority. Finally the minister convinced him that he was acting within his rights and President Castro consented with reluc-

tance to release the principal urisoners.

Mr. Bowen will insist upon the release of the remainder. Nothing in his re-ports to the state department indicates the reason for the arrest of these for-eigners, except that they were Germans or British. Mr. Bowen wishes to play the part of peacemaker between the principals in this dispute and the state department, after considering his stateonly upon application from Venezuela ments, has decided that he may do this upon application from Venezuela for his good offices.

everything in shape to conduct business

without the presence of Judge Seymour D. Thompson, the master in chancery.

At 11:04 Chairman James C. Osgood called the meeting to order, and the secretary read the official call. It was announced that the case in the United States court had been distributed.

States court had been dismissed and

consequently the meeting was held un-der the direction of the board and not

under the court's control. A roll call developed the strength of the several

factions. J. H. McClement, represent-ing Mr. Gould and friends, held proxies

for 65,314 shares; Edwin Hawley, representing E. H. Harriman and others, held proxies for 94,403 shares, and J. L.

Jerome, representing Mr. Osgood and friends, held proxies for 90,257 shares.

The nomination and election of directors was then proceeded with. There

being no other business before the meeting an adjournment was taken af-

ter a session of just 13 minutes. The new board of directors will meet this

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON AFFAIRS.

In Accordance With Previous Agreement, Board of Directors Unanimously Elected-Announcement of Dismissal of Case in United States Court.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 10 .- In accord- | signing up of proxies and getting ance with the agreement received late last night between the proxy committees of three factions, who have been contending for control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, the following directors were unanimously elected at the stockholders' meeting today James H. Hyde, H. E. Huntington, E.

H. Harriman, J. A. Kebler, J. M. Herbert, A. C. Cass, George J. Gould, J. L. Jerome, E. Hawley, John H. McClement, Frank Trumbull, Charles Henry Messrs, Gould, Herbert, McClement

and Butler were named by the Gould committee: Messrs. Hurtington, Haw-ley, Harriman and Trumbull by the Hawley-Harriman committee, and Messrs. Kebler, Cass, Jerome and Osgood by the Osgood committee, and James H. Hyde was named as the thirteenth member of the board of mutual agreement.

The meeting was an hour late in starting, the delay being caused by the lafternoon and elect officers.

WILL MARRY TOMORROW. Two Conples From Idaho Consult County Clerk for Permits. A jolly party composed of two pros pective brides and also two prospective grooms arrived in this city today from Ammon, Ida., and wended its way to the county building, one of the couples

was bitterly disappointed upon being informed by Deputy Clerk Emery that the written permission given by the parents of the young lady, who was under age, was not in regular form and that he could not issue the license without first consulting County Clerk

It seems that the parents signified their consent for their daughter to well, but failed to go before a notary public and swear to the document as the laws of Utah require. Hence the refusal of the deputy to act without first consulting his chief. County Clerk James laid the whole matter before As. sistant County Attorney Irvine for a legal opinion on the matter.

There was just one thing that saved the couple from having to return to

, Idaho without being married, and that is the fact that the other couple who came with them witnessed the signatures of the bride-elect's parents to the document. So they went before the assistant county attorney and made affi-dayit to that fact, and the entire party then returned to the county clerk's office and, upon the advice received by the lerk, the license was issued and the party departed in a happy frame of mind, and a double wedding will take place in the Temple tomorrow in which John E. Mitchell and Miss Annie L. Hiatt, and Leonard T. Ball and Miss Ressa Hiatt will be the principals

AN OPTICAL ILLUSION.

"An optical illusion on the part of a man who thought he saw fire issuing from a building." This was copied from the fire record this morning and exp'ains the cause of the entire apparatus from Station No. 1 and much excitement just north of Eagle gate about 8 o'clock this morning. It was an "unnecessary alarm," and why it was given

is a mystery unless the above is an